

Violin-Konzert No 2

I

Allegro Moderato.

Paul Juon, Op. 49

2 Flöten.

2 Oboen.

2 Clarinetten
in A.

2 Fagotte.

4 Hörner.
in F.

2 Trompeten.

3 Posaunen.

3 Pauken.

Solo Violine.

Allegro Moderato.

1. Violinen.

2. Violinen.

Bratschen.

Violoncelli.

Contrabässe.

Allegro Moderato.

p

mf

p

mf

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

mf

mf

二

Handwritten musical score for the first system of 'L'Allegretto' by Beethoven. The score includes staves for 2. Oboe (2. O.), 2. Clarinet in B-flat (2. Cl. in B.), 2. Bassoon (2. Fag.), 4 Horns in E-flat (4 Hr. in E.), Solo Violin (Solo Vl.), 2. Violin (2. Vl.), Bassoon (Br.), Violoncello (Vcl.), and Contrabass (C.B.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score features various musical notations including dynamics (p, mf, poco cresc.), articulation (arco), and performance instructions (colla parte). The first system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final measure.

1 *tempo*

2 Ob. *p*

2 Cl. in A *p*

2 Eng. *p*

4 Br. in F *p*

Solo Vl. *tempo*

1. Vl. *p*

2. Vl. *p*

Br. *p*

Vcll. *p*

Cb. *p*

1

2 Cl. in A

2 Eng.

4 Br. in F *mf*

Solo Vl.

1. Vl. *mf*

2. Vl. *mf*

Br. *mf*

Vcll. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

2 Fl.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo V.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

2 Fl.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Fag.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo V.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

colla parte

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

2 Fl. *mf*

2 Cl. in A

2 Fag.

4 Hr. in F

Solo Vl. *rall. a dim.*

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcl.

Cb.

4 Hr. in F

Solo Vl. *III* *ad lib.* *rall.* *molto rall.* *III*

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcl.

Cb.

2. *Meno mosso.*

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major (one sharp). The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- 2 Fl.** (Flute 2): Starts with a melodic line marked *mf*.
- 2 Ob.** (Oboe 2): Features a melodic line marked *mf* and *espress.* (expressive).
- 2 Cl. in A** (Clarinet in A): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p*.
- Solo Vl.** (Solo Violin): Features a melodic line marked *p* and *al tempo*.
- 1. Vl.** (Violin 1): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p* and *al tempo*.
- 2.** (Violin 2): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p*.
- Br.** (Bassoon): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p*.
- Vcl.** (Violoncello): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p*.
- C.B.** (Cello/Double Bass): Provides harmonic support with a melodic line marked *p*.

The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *f*), articulation (*espress.*), and tempo markings (*al tempo*). The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, likely in D major, given the key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written for a large orchestra and includes the following parts and markings:

- 2 Fl.** (Flute 2): *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- 2 Ob.** (Oboe 2): *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- 1 Cl. in A.** (Clarinet in A): *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- 2 Fag.** (Bassoon 2): *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- 4 Hr. in E.** (Horn in E): *mf espr.* (mezzo-forte, espressivo).
- Solo Vl.** (Violin Soloist): *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- 1. Vl.** (Violin 1): *poco largamente* (a little more broadly).
- 2. Vl.** (Violin 2): *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo).
- Br.** (Brass): *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo).
- Vcl.** (Violoncello): *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo).
- C.B.** (Contrabasso): *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo).

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *dim.* (diminuendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo markings *rallent.* (rallentando) and *in tempo* are also present, indicating changes in the speed of the music. The page is numbered 100 at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 10. The score is written on multiple staves for various instruments including Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons, Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, and Solo Violoncello. The music is in 4/4 time and features various dynamics and tempo markings.

Top System:

- 2 Fl. (Flute 2)
- 2 Ob. (Oboe 2)
- 2 Cl. in A. (Clarinet in A)
- 2 Fag. (Bassoon 2)
- 4 Br. in E. (Horn 4 in E)
- Solo Vl. (Solo Violoncello)

Middle System:

- 1. Vl. (Violin 1)
- 2. Vl. (Violin 2)
- Br. (Bassoon)
- Vcll. (Cello)

Bottom System:

- 2 Cl. in A. (Clarinet in A)
- 2 Fag. (Bassoon 2)
- 4 Br. in E. (Horn 4 in E)
- Solo Vl. (Solo Violoncello)
- 1. Vl. (Violin 1)
- 2. Vl. (Violin 2)
- Br. (Bassoon)
- Vcll. (Cello)
- U.B. (Double Bass)

Tempo and Dynamic Markings:

- Tempo I.** (First and third systems)
- accel.** (Solo Vl. staff, first system)
- cresc.** (Multiple staves, including Flute 2, Bassoon 2, Violin 1, Violin 2, Bassoon, Cello, and Double Bass)
- pp** (Pianissimo, multiple staves)
- ppz** (Pianissimissimo, Solo Vl. staff)
- ppz** (Pianissimissimo, Violin 1 staff)
- ppz** (Pianissimissimo, Bassoon staff)
- ppz** (Pianissimissimo, Cello staff)
- ppz** (Pianissimissimo, Double Bass staff)

Section Markers:

- [3]** (Section marker, first system)
- [3]** (Section marker, bottom system)

4 Hr.
in F

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

2 Cl.
in A

2 Fag.

4 Hr.
in F

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 12. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for 2nd Clarinet in A, 2nd Flute, Horns in E-flat, Solo Violin, Violins 1 and 2, Trombones, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The second system includes staves for Horns in E-flat, Solo Violin, Violins 1 and 2, Trombones, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The music is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "sfz p" and "p".

First System:

- 2 Cl. in A
- 2 Flg.
- Hr. in E.
- Solo V.
- 1. V.
- 2. V.
- Br.
- Vcl.
- C-B.

Second System:

- Hr. in E.
- Solo V.
- 1. V.
- 2. V.
- Br.
- Vcl.
- C-B.

2 Cl.
in A

2 Fag.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

cresc.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

poco rit.

3

allarg.

This page of a handwritten musical score, page 73, contains staves for various instruments and a solo violin. The woodwinds (2 Clarinets in A, 2 Bassoons, 4 Horns in F) play sustained notes with dynamic markings like *sfz p* and *p*. The strings (Violins 1 & 2, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with *sfz* dynamics. The Solo Violin has a complex, fast-moving line. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system ends with a *cresc.* marking. The second system begins with a *poco rit.* marking, followed by a section marked *3* and *allarg.* The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

5

2 Fl.

2 Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Fag.

4 Hr.
in F.

2 Tr.
in E.

3 Pos.

3 Pk.

Solo
Vl.

1.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

5

[illegible]

This page of a musical score, numbered 72, contains the following parts and markings:

- 2 Fl.**: First Flute part, starting with a *2* marking.
- 2 Ob.**: Second Oboe part, starting with a *2* marking.
- 2 Cl. in A.**: Second Clarinet in A part.
- 2 Eup.**: Second Euphonium part.
- 4 Hr. in F.**: Four Horns in F part.
- 2 Tr. in E.**: Two Trumpets in E part, starting with a *mf* marking.
- 3 Pos.**: Three Positively parts.
- 3 Tr.**: Three Trombone parts.
- Solo Vl.**: Solo Violin part.
- 1. Vl.**: First Violin part.
- 2. Vl.**: Second Violin part.
- Br.**: Baritone part.
- Vcll.**: Violoncello part.
- Cl-B.**: Contrabass part.

Dynamic markings include *2*, *f*, *ff*, *pesante*, and *mf*. The score is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 18. The score is written on ten staves. The top five staves are for woodwinds: 1 Fl., 2 Ob., 2 Cl. in A, 2 Fag., and 4 Hr. in E. The next three staves are for strings: 2 Tr. in E, 3 Pos., and 3 Kk. The bottom two staves are for Solo Vl. and a string quartet (1. Vi., 2. Vi., Br., Vcl., C-B.). The music is in 4/4 time and key of D major. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (sf, f, p, ff), articulation (pizz., arco), and phrasing slurs. A rehearsal mark '6' is present at the bottom of the page.

2 Fl.
2 Ob.
2 Cl.
2 Bass.
Solo Vcl.
1. Vcl.
2. Vcl.
Br.
Vcl.
C-B.

2 Cl.
2 Bass.
3 Pk.
Solo Vcl.
1. Vcl.
2. Vcl.
Br.
Vcl.
C-B.

estor.
pp
(mala Fis in Cis)
rall.
molto tranquillo
arco
pp
arco
p
arco
p
arco
p
molto tranquillo.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics, and performance instructions. The score is written in a major key with a 2/4 time signature.

Staves and Instruments:

- 1. Fl.
- 2. Fl.
- 2. Cl. in A.
- 2. Fag.
- 2. Tr. 1 in E.
- 2. Tr. 2 in F.
- Solo V.
- 1. V.
- 2. V.
- Br.
- Vcl.
- C. B.

Performance Instructions and Dynamics:

- quasi a tempo*
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- rit. molto mosso* (ritardando, very much moved)
- accel.* (accelerando)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- p* (piano)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- pp* (pianissimo)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings, indicating a complex and expressive musical composition.

8

2 Fl.
2 Ob.
2 Cl.
in A.
2 Eng.
4 Hr.
in F.
2 Tr.
in E.
3 Bbs.
3 Pk.
Solo Vl.

1. Vl.
2. Vl.
Br.
Vcll.
C.B.

8

22

2 Ob.

2 Hr. 1
in F. 1

3 Tr.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.
Vi.

Br.

Vcll.

C.-B.

*sempre
dolce*

muta H in B.

rall.

*molto tran-
quillo*

arco

arco

p

arco

p

arco

p

arco

quasi

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The first system includes staves for 2 Fl., 2 Ob., 2 Cl. in A., 2 Eup., and Solo Vl. The second system includes staves for 1. Vl., 2., Br., Vcl., and C.B. The tempo marking "in tempo" is written above the first staff of the second system. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mfz* (mezzo-fortissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is for a full orchestra and vocal soloists. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for 2 Flutes, 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets in A, 2 Bassoons, 2 Horns in F, and Solo Violins. The second system includes staves for 1st and 2nd Violins, Viola, Bassoon, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, dynamics (mf, p, cresc.), and performance instructions (rich. molto, poco accel.).

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 9. The score is written on 18 staves. The top section includes staves for 2 Fl., 2 Ob., 2 Cl. in A, 2 Eup., 4 Str. in E, 2 Tr. in B, 3 Pos., 3 Pk., and Solo Vl. The bottom section includes staves for 1. Vl., 2. Vl., Br., Vcl., and C.B. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, dynamics (f, ff, marc.), and articulation marks. A rehearsal mark '9' is present at the top and bottom of the page.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" (Op. 10, No. 1). The score is arranged for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, strings, and brass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *cresc.*, as well as articulation markings like *pizz.* and *arco*. The instruments listed are 2 Fl., 2 Ob., 2 Cl. in A, 2 Hr. 1 in F, 2, Solo Vl., 1. and 2. Vl., Br., Vcll., and C-B. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and annotations visible.

Tranquillo.

1. Cl. *p*

2. Cl. *ma*

2 Hrn. 1. *in F. 1.*

3 Pk. *p*

Solo Vl. *Cadenza.*

Tranquillo.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

f *dim.* *pp* *f*

f *dim.* *pp* *f*

f

f

f

f

This page of a musical score, numbered 22 in the top right corner, contains two systems of staves for a symphony orchestra. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4.

First System:

- 1 Fl.** (First Flute): Starts with a **10** in a box. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 2 Ob.** (Second Oboe): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 2 Cl. in A** (Second Clarinet in A): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 2 Bb** (Second Bassoon): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 4 Hr. in F** (Four Horns in F): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 2 Tr. in D** (Two Trumpets in D): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 3 Bb** (Three Bassoons): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 3 Tr.** (Three Trumpets): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- Solo Vl.** (Solo Violin): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

Second System:

- 1 Vl.** (First Violin): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- 2 Vl.** (Second Violin): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- Br.** (Bassoon): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- Vcl.** (Violoncello): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.
- Cl-B.** (Clarinet in Bb): Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (*f*, *mf*, *pp*, *ppizz.*). A **10** in a box appears at the beginning of the first system and at the end of the second system.

2 Fl. 2 Ob. 2 Cl. in A. 2 Eup. 4 Hrn. in F. Solo Vt. 2 Vt. Br. Vcll. C-B.

mf *p* *colla parte* *p*

2 Ob. 2 Cl. in A. 2 Eup. 4 Hrn. in F. 3 Tr. Solo Vt. 2 Vt. Br. Vcll. C-B.

p *poco cresc.* *arco* *p* *arco* *poco cresc.* *colla parte* *p* *arco* *poco cresc.* *poco cresc.* *poco cresc.* *poco cresc.*

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 29. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of instruments including flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, strings, and a solo violin.

Section 1 (Measures 1-4): Marked **II** *allegro*. The Solo Violin (Vn. solo) plays a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The woodwinds (Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Bsn.) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Section 2 (Measures 5-8): Marked *allegro*. The Solo Violin continues its melodic development. The woodwinds and strings maintain their respective parts, with some dynamic markings like *mf* and *p*.

Section 3 (Measures 9-12): Marked **III** *p*. This section features a more active woodwind and string accompaniment. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Section 4 (Measures 13-16): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 5 (Measures 17-20): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 6 (Measures 21-24): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 7 (Measures 25-28): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 8 (Measures 29-32): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 9 (Measures 33-36): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

Section 10 (Measures 37-40): Marked *mf*. The Solo Violin plays a series of sixteenth-note runs. The woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and light melodic fragments.

2 Fl.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

2 Fl.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Trg.

4 Hr.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

2 Fl. *mf*

2 Cl. *in A.*

2 Bsn.

4 Hr. *in F.*

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

poco rall.

rallent.

2 Fl. *in E.*

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

Meno mosso.

molto rall. p

Meno mosso.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, measures 12-13. The score includes staves for 2 Flutes, 2 Oboes, 2 Clarinets in A, 2 Bassoons, 4 Horns in F, Solo Violin, Violins 1 and 2, Brass (Trumpets and Trombones), Violas, Cellos and Double Basses, and Solo Viola. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 12 features a "poco largamente" section with "poco cresc." and "dim." markings. Measure 13 features a "molto rall. quasi in tempo" section with "poco rit." and "mf in tempo" markings. The score is handwritten and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Tempo I.

Tempo I.

4 Hr.
in F.

Solo
Vz.

1.
Vz.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

Cl. B.

simile

simile

simile

simile

simile.

2 Ob.
2 Fag.
Solo Vl.
1. Vl.
2. Vl.
Br.
Vcl.
C-B.

2 Ob.
2 Cl. in A.
2 Fag.
2 Hr. 1. in E. 2.
Solo Vl.
1. Vl.
2. Vl.
Br.
Vcl.
C-B.

144

2 Ctr.
in A.

2 Fag.

4 Hr.
in F.

2 Tr.
in B.

3 Bbs.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcl.

d-B.

mf

pizz.

arco.

cresc.

rit.

poro rall.

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for 2 Flutes (2 Flg), 4 Horns in F (4 Hr. in F), Solo Violin (Solo Vl.), 1st Violin (1. Vl.), 2nd Violin (2. Vl.), Bassoon (Bt.), Cello (Vcll.), and Double Bass (C-B). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the initial entry of the instruments. The second measure features a "rit." (ritardando) marking and a "8va." (octave) marking. The third measure is marked "a tempo" and shows a more complex rhythmic pattern for the Solo Violin and other instruments. The score is handwritten and appears to be a working draft.

[illegible]

2 Fl.

2 Ob.

2 Cl.
in A

2 Bg.

4 Hr.
in F

2 Tr.
in D

3 Bs.

3 Tr.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

Cl.-B.

16

2 Fl.

2 Ob.

2 Cl. in A.

2 Eup.

4 Hr. in F.

2 Tr. in D.

3 Bsns.

3 Pcs.

Solo Vln.

1. Vln.

2. Vln.

Br.

Vcl.

Cb.

acc2

sf

f

pesante

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and solo violin. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The instruments and parts are:

- 2 Fl.
- 2 Ob.
- 2 Cl. in A.
- 2 Eup.
- 4 Hr. in F.
- 2 Tr. in B.
- 3 Bb.
- 3 PK.
- Solo Vl.
- 1. (First Violins)
- 2. (Second Violins)
- Br. (Bassoons)
- Vcll. (Violoncellos)
- C-B. (Double Basses)

The score is divided into measures. The first measure shows the beginning of the piece. The second measure features a complex orchestral texture with various instruments playing. The third measure continues the orchestral texture. The fourth measure shows a change in the orchestral texture. The fifth measure features a solo violin part. The sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The tenth measure continues the solo violin part. The eleventh measure shows the solo violin part. The twelfth measure continues the solo violin part. The thirteenth measure shows the solo violin part. The fourteenth measure continues the solo violin part. The fifteenth measure shows the solo violin part. The sixteenth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventeenth measure shows the solo violin part. The eighteenth measure continues the solo violin part. The nineteenth measure shows the solo violin part. The twentieth measure continues the solo violin part. The twenty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The twenty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The twenty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The twenty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The twenty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The twenty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The twenty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The twenty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The twenty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The thirtieth measure continues the solo violin part. The thirty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The thirty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The thirty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The thirty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The thirty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The thirty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The thirty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The thirty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The thirty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The fortieth measure continues the solo violin part. The forty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The forty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The forty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The forty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The forty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The forty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The forty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The forty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The forty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The fiftieth measure continues the solo violin part. The fifty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The fifty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The fifty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The fifty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The fifty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The fifty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The fifty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The fifty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The fifty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The sixtieth measure continues the solo violin part. The sixty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The sixty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The sixty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The sixty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The sixty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The sixty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The sixty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The sixty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The sixty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The seventieth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventy-first measure shows the solo violin part. The seventy-second measure continues the solo violin part. The seventy-third measure shows the solo violin part. The seventy-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventy-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The seventy-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventy-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The seventy-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The seventy-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The eightieth measure continues the solo violin part. The eighty-first measure shows the solo violin part. The eighty-second measure continues the solo violin part. The eighty-third measure shows the solo violin part. The eighty-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The eighty-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The eighty-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The eighty-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The eighty-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The eighty-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The ninetieth measure continues the solo violin part. The ninety-first measure shows the solo violin part. The ninety-second measure continues the solo violin part. The ninety-third measure shows the solo violin part. The ninety-fourth measure continues the solo violin part. The ninety-fifth measure shows the solo violin part. The ninety-sixth measure continues the solo violin part. The ninety-seventh measure shows the solo violin part. The ninety-eighth measure continues the solo violin part. The ninety-ninth measure shows the solo violin part. The hundredth measure continues the solo violin part.

2 Fl.
2 Ob.
2 Cl. in A.
2 Fag.
4 Hr. in F.
2 Tr. in B.
3 Bs.
3 PK.
Solo Vl.
1. Vl.
2. Vl.
Br.
Vcl.
Cb.

muta A in G. E in D. g.
trun
muta G in A.

42

attacca

2 Fl.
ff

2 Ob.
ff

2 Cl.
in A.
ff

2 Fag.
ff

4 Hr.
in F.
ff

2 Tr.
in B.
ff

3 Ebs.
ff

3 Pk.
ff

rall.
larga
dim.
dim.
larga

attacca

Solo VZ.

1. VZ.

2. VZ.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

attacca

Elegie.

(„Weiße Nächte.“)

43

*Andantino.***II.**

2 Flöten.

Oboe.

Engl. Horn.

2 Clarinetten
in A.

2 Fagotten.

4 Hörner
in F.

3 Pauken
in D, E, u. A.

Solo Violine.

1. Violinen.

2. Violinen.

Bratschen.

Violoncello.

Contrabasso.

Andantino.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Hr. 1.
in F. 2.

Solo
Vz.

dolce

p

calando a tempo

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Hr. 1.
in F. 2.

Solo
Vz.

sul A

sul A

arco

arco

p

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

esym.

in tempo

1. *Vz.*

2. *Vz.*

Br.

Vcl.

C.B.

p

div. in 3

p

p

p

1

Escl. Hr.

2 Cl. in A.

2 Hr. 1. in F. 2.

Solo Vz.

1. *Vz.*

2. *Vz.*

Br.

Vcl.

C.B.

p

poco cresc.

1. p

3

poco cresc.

poco cresc.

poco accel.

poco f

div.

poco f

mf

poco cresc.

poco f

mf

poco cresc.

poco f

mf

arco

p

1

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 46. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The first system includes Flute 1, Oboe, Clarinet in A, Horns 1 and 2, Solo Violoncello, Violins 1 and 2, Trombones, Violas, and Contrabasses. The second system includes Flute 2, Horns 1 and 2, Percussion, Solo Violoncello, Violins 1 and 2, Trombones, Violas, and Contrabasses. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *cresc.* The tempo markings *rall.* and *a tempo* are also present.

2 Fl. *al* *f*

Ob. *sfz*

Egl. Hr. *sfz*

1 Cl. in A. *sfz*

1 Eup. *f*

4 Hr. in F. *mf* *p*

3 Tr. *pp*

Solo Vz. *sulla rall.*

1. *in tempo* *div.* *rall.* *a tempo*

2. *mf*

Br. *mf*

Vcl. *mf* *pizz.*

C-B. *mf* *pizz.*

4 Hr. in F. *molto espr.* *sull' G*

3 Tr. *molto espr.*

Solo Vz. *molto espr.* *sull' G*

Vcl. *molto espr.*

C-B. *molto espr.*

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Fag.

4 Hb.
in F.

3 Tr.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcl.

C.B.

espr.

poco a poco cresc.

string. cresc.

arco

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Fag.

4 Hb.
in F.

3 Tr.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcl.

C.B.

3

α tempo

poco rall.

arco

div. 1.

3

2Hr. 1.
mf. 2.

Solo
Vl.
pp
molto tranquillo
rall.

1.
Vl.
2.
pp

Br.
pp

Vcll.
pp

C.B.
pp

Egl.Hr.

2Cl.
mf
mf

2Fag
mf

2Hr. 1.
mf. 2.

Solo
Vl.
mf
rit.
mf
a tempo
mf
cresc.
3
cresc.

1.
Vl.
pp

2.
Vl.
pp

Br.
pp

Vcll.
pp

C.B.
pp

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large orchestra, including the following instruments:

- 2 Fl. (Flutes)
- Oboe
- Engl. Hr. (English Horn)
- 2 Cl. in A. (Clarinets in A)
- 2 Fag. (Bassoons)
- 4 Hr. in E. (Horns in E)
- 3 Tr. (Trumpets)
- Solo Vl. (Solo Violin)
- 1. Vl. (Violin I)
- 2. Vl. (Violin II)
- Br. (Trombone)
- Vcll. (Viola)
- C.-B. (Cello and Double Bass)

The score includes various musical notations and markings:

- Tempo/Character markings:** "largamente" (slowly) appears at the top and bottom of the page. "rit." (ritardando) is marked above the Solo Violin part.
- Dynamic markings:** "f" (forte), "mf" (mezzo-forte), "p" (piano), "dim." (diminuendo), and "cresc." (crescendo) are used throughout the score to indicate volume changes.
- Other markings:** "mista E in Es" is written below the Horns part, and "rit" is written above the Solo Violin part.

The score is written in a major key with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The page number "30" is visible in the top left corner.

2 Fl.

Ob.

Engl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

2 Esg.

4 Hr.
in F.

3 Tr.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

p

mf

cresc.

f

ff

poco a poco cresc.

2. p. cresc.

1.

cresc.

f

ff

cresc.

f

ff

cresc.

f

ff

pp

poco a poco cresc.

ff

poco a poco cresc.

espr.

ff

poco a poco cresc.

ff

poco a poco cresc.

ff

poco a poco cresc.

ff

2 Fl.
Ob.
Egi. Hr.
2 Cl.
in A.
2 Eup.
4 Hr.
in F.
3 Pk.
Solo
Vi.
1.
Vi.
2.
Br.
Vcll.
C. B.

mf
mf
mf
pp
mf
sfz
f
Tranquillo.
dolc.
p
con sord.
pp con sord.
pp con sord.
pp
sfz
ppizz.
pp
ppizz.
pp
ppizz.

5

Solo
Vi.
1.
Vi.
2.
Br.
Vcll.
C. B.

poco più f
con sord. arco
pizz.
arco
pizz.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Hr. 1.2.". The score is written on six staves. The first staff is labeled "Hr. 1.2." and the second staff is labeled "Solo Vcl.". The third staff is labeled "Vl." and the fourth staff is labeled "Vcl.". The fifth staff is labeled "C.B." and the sixth staff is labeled "C.B.". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include "sf" (sforzando), "p" (piano), "poco accel." (poco accelerando), and "cresc." (crescendo). The score is written in a single system and is a page from a manuscript.

[illegible]

a tempo

2 FL. *I.* *mf*

Egl. Hr. *mf*

Ph. *pp*

Solo Vl. *a tempo*
p *cresc. poco a poco* *f largamente*

1. Vl. *p*

2. Vl. *p*

Br. *div.* *p*

Vcll. *pizz.* *p*

C.-B. *p* *pp*

*lang**G. P.*

2 FL. *I.* *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Egl. Hr. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Hr. 1. 2. *mf*

Ph. *pp*

Solo Vi. *poco accel.* *sempre f* *pp* *rall.* *pp*

1. Vl. *pp*

2. Vl. *pp*

Br. *pp*

Vcll. *pizz.* *mf* *pp*

C.-B. *pizz.* *mf* *pp*

Allegro non troppo.

2 Flöten.
Piccolo.
2 Oboen.
Engl. Hr.
2 Cl. in A.
2 Fag.
4 Hörner.
2 Trpt.
3 Pos.
Pauken. *in Cis, II, A.*
Triangel.
Solo Violine
1. Violine
2. Violine
Bratsche.
Violoncell.
C. Bässe.

f *dim.* *p* *f* *arco* *pizz.* *f* *dim.* *p* *simile* *simile*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 55, marked 'III.'. The tempo is 'Allegro non troppo.'. The score is for a large orchestra and a solo violin. The instruments listed on the left are: 2 Flutes, Piccolo, 2 Oboes, English Horn, 2 Clarinets in A, 2 Bassoons, 4 Horns, 2 Trumpets, 3 Trombones, Kettles (Pauken) in C major, II, A, Triangle, Solo Violin, 1st and 2nd Violins, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Basses. The score shows measures 1 through 8. The percussion section (Pauken and Triangel) has a rhythmic pattern starting in measure 1. The strings (Violoncell and C. Bässe) have a similar rhythmic pattern, marked 'simile'. The Solo Violin has a melodic line starting in measure 5, marked 'pizz. arco' and 'f'. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *p* (piano).

2. Cb.
in A.

Pk.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.

Br.

mf

simile

Vcll.

C. B.

2 Cl.
in R.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Pk.

Solo Vl.

1.
Vln.

2.
Vln.

Br.

Vcl.

C.B.

1

1

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Pk.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

simile

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2. Cl. in A.

Fag.

Pk.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vl.

C-B.

simile

simile

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The instruments and parts are labeled on the left:

- 2 Cl. in A.
- Fag.
- 4 Hr.
- Pk.
- Solo Vl.
- 1. Vl.
- 2. Vl.
- Br.
- Vcll.
- C. B.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mf*, *pp*). A circled number "2" is visible in the top right corner of the page.

Hr. 1.2.
 Solo VI.
 1. VI.
 2. VI.
 Br.
 Vcl.
 C.B.

pochiss. slentando
p
p
p
p
p

[illegible]

3

2 Fl.

Hl. Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2. Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

3 Fag.

Ph.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

allegro

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

3

2 Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

3 Pos.

Pk.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C.R.

mf

p

f

arco

mf

arco

mf

2 Fl. *gr. Fl.* *p*

2 Cl. *in A.* *p*

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

3 Pos.

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

2 Fl.

2 Cl. *in A.*

Solo Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

p cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

Hr. 1.2.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

4 Hr.

Pk.

Trgl.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

The first system of the musical score includes the following parts and staves:

- Egl. Hr.**: English Horn, staff 1.
- 2 Cl. in A.**: Two Clarinets in A, staff 2.
- Fag.**: Bassoon, staff 3.
- 4 Hr.**: Four Horns, staves 4 and 5.
- Ph.**: Piano, staff 6.
- Trgl.**: Trombone, staff 7.
- Solo Vl.**: Solo Violin, staff 8.
- Vl. 1.**: Violin 1, staff 9.
- Vl. 2.**: Violin 2, staff 10.
- Br.**: Brass, staff 11.
- Vcll.**: Violoncello, staff 12.
- C-B.**: Contrabass, staff 13.

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system contains measures 1 through 8. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes and chords, while the brass and solo violin have more active melodic lines.

Egl. Hr.
 2 Cl.
 in B.
 Fag.
 4 Hr.
 Pk.
 Trgl.
 Solo Vl.
 I. Vl.
 II. Vl.
 Br.
 Cell.
 C.B.

poco rit.
in tempo
poco rit.
in tempo

poco rit.

Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl. in A.

Baq.

4 Hr.

Ph.

Trgl.

Solo Vl.

Vl. 1.

Vl. 2.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. The instruments are arranged in staves from top to bottom: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (Egl. Hr.), two Clarinets in A (2 Cl. in A.), Bassoon (Baq.), four Horns (4 Hr.), Trumpet (Ph.), Trombone (Trgl.), Solo Violin (Solo Vl.), Violin 1 (Vl. 1.), Violin 2 (Vl. 2.), Brass (Br.), Violoncello (Vcll.), and Contrabass (C-B.). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *poco rit.* at the top right. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score features various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

in tempo

Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

Bag.

4 Hr.

Ph.

Trgl.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.
Vi.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

p

mf

pp

arco

pizz.

6

Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pk.

Trgl.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

6

2 Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

3 Pos.

Ph.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Ph.

Solo
Vl.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Bx.

Vcll.

C-B.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 77. It features a large woodwind section at the top, including two flutes, oboe, two clarinets in A, and a bassoon. Below them are four horns, two trumpets, and a pair of euphoniums. The percussion section includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The string section at the bottom consists of a solo violin, two violins, a viola, a cello, and a double bass. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The woodwinds and strings are playing complex, flowing passages with many slurs and ties. The solo violin part is marked with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) and features a melodic line with many slurs. The two violins and the viola also have 'cresc.' markings. The cello and double bass parts are more rhythmic, with many slurs. The percussion parts are marked with 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'cresc.'.

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Ph.

Solo
VI.

1.
VII.

2.
VII.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

pizz.

mf

f

molto

div.

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

2 Cl.
in B.

Pk.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.
Vi.

Bx.

Vcll.

C-B.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Pf.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

muta E in D.

8

Flg.

4 Hr.

3 Pos.

Pk.

Solo VI.

1. VI.

2. VI.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

The first system of the musical score includes staves for the following instruments:

- Hr. 1. 2.** (Horn 1 and 2): Treble clef, key of D major. The first measure contains a whole rest, and the second measure contains a half rest. The third measure contains a whole note D5, and the fourth measure contains a whole note E5.
- Solo VI.** (Solo Violin): Treble clef, key of D major. The staff begins with the instruction *pochiss. slentando*. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.
- 1. VI.** (First Violin): Treble clef, key of D major. The staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.
- 2. VI.** (Second Violin): Treble clef, key of D major. The staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.
- Br.** (Brass): Treble clef, key of D major. The staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.
- Vcll.** (Violoncello): Bass clef, key of D major. The staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.
- C-B.** (Contrabass): Bass clef, key of D major. The staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading to a forte dynamic in the final measure.

9

G. Fl.

H. Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl. in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

3 Pos.

Ph.

Solo VI.

1. Vl.

2. Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

a 2.

in II

a tempo

pizz.

f pizz.

f pizz.

9

Gr. Fl.
Hr. Fl.
Ob.
Egl. Hr.
2 Cl.
in Fl.
Fag.
4. Hr.
Trpt.
Pos.
Solo Vl.
Vl.
2.
Br.
Vcll.
C-B.

a2
pesante
pesante
pesante
pesante
arco
arco

This page of a musical score, numbered 78, contains the following parts and staves:

- Gr. Fl.** (Great Flute): Staff 1, treble clef, G-clef, key of D major.
- Al. Fl.** (Alto Flute): Staff 2, treble clef, F-clef, key of D major.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Staff 3, treble clef, G-clef, key of D major.
- Egl. Hr.** (English Horn): Staff 4, treble clef, G-clef, key of D major.
- 2 Cl. in A.** (Two Clarinets in A): Staff 5, treble clef, C-clef, key of D major.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Staff 6, bass clef, F-clef, key of D major.
- 4 Hr.** (Four Horns): Staff 7, treble clef, C-clef, key of D major.
- Trpt.** (Trumpet): Staff 8, treble clef, C-clef, key of D major.
- Pos.** (Posaune/Trombone): Staff 9, bass clef, F-clef, key of D major.
- Solo Vl.** (Solo Violin): Staff 10, treble clef, G-clef, key of D major.
- Vl.** (Violins): Staves 11 and 12, treble clef, G-clef, key of D major.
- Br.** (Bassoon): Staff 13, bass clef, F-clef, key of D major.
- Vcll.** (Violoncello): Staff 14, bass clef, C-clef, key of D major.
- C-B.** (Cello/Bass): Staff 15, bass clef, F-clef, key of D major.

The score is written in D major (two sharps) and common time. The first system includes measures 1 through 8. The second system includes measures 9 through 16. The third system includes measures 17 through 24. The fourth system includes measures 25 through 32. The fifth system includes measures 33 through 40. The sixth system includes measures 41 through 48. The seventh system includes measures 49 through 56. The eighth system includes measures 57 through 64. The ninth system includes measures 65 through 72. The tenth system includes measures 73 through 80. The eleventh system includes measures 81 through 88. The twelfth system includes measures 89 through 96. The thirteenth system includes measures 97 through 104. The fourteenth system includes measures 105 through 112. The fifteenth system includes measures 113 through 120. The sixteenth system includes measures 121 through 128. The seventeenth system includes measures 129 through 136. The eighteenth system includes measures 137 through 144. The nineteenth system includes measures 145 through 152. The twentieth system includes measures 153 through 160. The twenty-first system includes measures 161 through 168. The twenty-second system includes measures 169 through 176. The twenty-third system includes measures 177 through 184. The twenty-fourth system includes measures 185 through 192. The twenty-fifth system includes measures 193 through 200. The twenty-sixth system includes measures 201 through 208. The twenty-seventh system includes measures 209 through 216. The twenty-eighth system includes measures 217 through 224. The twenty-ninth system includes measures 225 through 232. The thirtieth system includes measures 233 through 240. The thirty-first system includes measures 241 through 248. The thirty-second system includes measures 249 through 256. The thirty-third system includes measures 257 through 264. The thirty-fourth system includes measures 265 through 272. The thirty-fifth system includes measures 273 through 280. The thirty-sixth system includes measures 281 through 288. The thirty-seventh system includes measures 289 through 296. The thirty-eighth system includes measures 297 through 304. The thirty-ninth system includes measures 305 through 312. The fortieth system includes measures 313 through 320. The forty-first system includes measures 321 through 328. The forty-second system includes measures 329 through 336. The forty-third system includes measures 337 through 344. The forty-fourth system includes measures 345 through 352. The forty-fifth system includes measures 353 through 360. The forty-sixth system includes measures 361 through 368. The forty-seventh system includes measures 369 through 376. The forty-eighth system includes measures 377 through 384. The forty-ninth system includes measures 385 through 392. The fiftieth system includes measures 393 through 400. The fifty-first system includes measures 401 through 408. The fifty-second system includes measures 409 through 416. The fifty-third system includes measures 417 through 424. The fifty-fourth system includes measures 425 through 432. The fifty-fifth system includes measures 433 through 440. The fifty-sixth system includes measures 441 through 448. The fifty-seventh system includes measures 449 through 456. The fifty-eighth system includes measures 457 through 464. The fifty-ninth system includes measures 465 through 472. The sixtieth system includes measures 473 through 480. The sixty-first system includes measures 481 through 488. The sixty-second system includes measures 489 through 496. The sixty-third system includes measures 497 through 504. The sixty-fourth system includes measures 505 through 512. The sixty-fifth system includes measures 513 through 520. The sixty-sixth system includes measures 521 through 528. The sixty-seventh system includes measures 529 through 536. The sixty-eighth system includes measures 537 through 544. The sixty-ninth system includes measures 545 through 552. The seventieth system includes measures 553 through 560. The seventy-first system includes measures 561 through 568. The seventy-second system includes measures 569 through 576. The seventy-third system includes measures 577 through 584. The seventy-fourth system includes measures 585 through 592. The seventy-fifth system includes measures 593 through 600. The seventy-sixth system includes measures 601 through 608. The seventy-seventh system includes measures 609 through 616. The seventy-eighth system includes measures 617 through 624. The seventy-ninth system includes measures 625 through 632. The eightieth system includes measures 633 through 640. The eighty-first system includes measures 641 through 648. The eighty-second system includes measures 649 through 656. The eighty-third system includes measures 657 through 664. The eighty-fourth system includes measures 665 through 672. The eighty-fifth system includes measures 673 through 680. The eighty-sixth system includes measures 681 through 688. The eighty-seventh system includes measures 689 through 696. The eighty-eighth system includes measures 697 through 704. The eighty-ninth system includes measures 705 through 712. The ninetieth system includes measures 713 through 720. The ninety-first system includes measures 721 through 728. The ninety-second system includes measures 729 through 736. The ninety-third system includes measures 737 through 744. The ninety-fourth system includes measures 745 through 752. The ninety-fifth system includes measures 753 through 760. The ninety-sixth system includes measures 761 through 768. The ninety-seventh system includes measures 769 through 776. The ninety-eighth system includes measures 777 through 784. The ninety-ninth system includes measures 785 through 792. The hundredth system includes measures 793 through 800.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Engl. Hr. (English Horn), 2 Cl. in A. (Two Clarinets in A), Fag. (Bassoon), 4 Hr. (Four Horns), Trpt. (Trumpet), Pos. (Trombone), Solo V. (Solo Violin), V. (Violins), Br. (Viola), Vcll. (Cello), and C.B. (Double Bass). The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo) are indicated. A rehearsal mark '10' is present at the top right and bottom right of the page. The bottom right of the page also features a '10' in a box.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

colla parte

2 Fl.

2 Cl.
in E.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

gr. Fl.

11

[illegible][illegible]

Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in B.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pk.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

This page of a musical score, numbered 82, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), two Clarinets in B-flat (2 Cl. in B.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Horns (4 Hr.). The brass section consists of Trumpets (Trpt.), Trombones (Pos.), and Percussion (Pk.). The string section includes Violins (Vl.), Violas (Vcll.), and Double Basses (C-B.). A Solo Violin (Solo Vl.) part is also present. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The Solo Violin part is highly melodic and active, while the other instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes and occasional rhythmic patterns. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the instruments are grouped by brackets on the left side.

12

Fag.
4 Hr.
Pk.
Trgl.
Solo VI.
VI.
Br.
Vcll.
C-B.

12

Egl. Hr.
2 Cl. in B.
Fag.
4 Hr.
Pk.
Trgl.
Solo VI.
VI.
Br.
Vcll.
C-B.

poco rit. *in tempo*

Egl. Hr.
2 Cl.
in B.
Fag.
4 Hr.
Pk.
Trgl.
Solo V.
V.
Br.
Vcll.
C.B.

I. *mf* *p* *arco* *pizz.*

II. *f* *p* *arco* *pizz.*

poco rit. I. in tempo

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *p*

Engl. Hr. *p*

2 Cl. in B. *p*

Fag. *mf*

4 Hr. *mf*

Pl. *p*

Trgl.

Solo Vl. *poco rit. in tempo*

Vl. 1. *mf* *p*

Vl. 2. *mf* *p*

Br. *mf* *p*

Vcll. *mf* *pizz.* *p* *arco*

C-B. *mf* *p* *arco*

This musical score page, numbered 85, contains staves for various instruments. The top section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (Engl. Hr.), two Clarinets in B-flat (2 Cl. in B.), Bassoon (Fag.), four Horns (4 Hr.), Piccolo (Pl.), and Trombone (Trgl.). The bottom section includes Solo Violin (Solo Vl.), Violins 1 and 2 (Vl. 1, Vl. 2), Brass (Br.), Violas (Vcll.), and Cello/Double Bass (C-B.). The score is marked with dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *arco* (arco). Performance instructions include *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) and *in tempo*. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes or chords, while the solo violin has a melodic line. The brass and woodwinds have rhythmic patterns. The strings provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and some pizzicato (pizz.) in the violas.

13

Fag. *p*

4 Hr.

Solo Vl.

Vl. 1. *p* 2. *p*

Br. *p*

Vcll. *p*

C.B. *p*

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Egl. Hr. *mf*

2 Cl. in B.

Fag. *mf*

Hr. 1.2. *p*

Solo Vl.

Vl. 1. 2.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

Fl.

Ob.

Egl. Hr.

2 Cl. in B.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Pos.

Solo Vi.

1. Vi.

2. Vi.

Br.

Vcl.

C-B.

14

Gr. Fl.

W. Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in B.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.
in B.

Pos.

Pk.

Solo
Vl.

1.
Vl.

2.
Vl.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

14

15

Fag. *mf*

Hr. 1.2. *mf*

Trpt. *mf*

Solo Vl. *mf*

1. Vl. *mf*

2. Vl. *mf*

Br. *mf*

Vcll.

C.B.

15

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Solo Vl. *poco rall.* *a tempo*

1. Vl. *pizz.*

2. Vl. *pizz.*

Br. *pizz.*

Vcll. *pizz.*

C.B. *pizz.*

16

muta Cis in E.

Ph. *p* *a tempo giusto.*

Solo VI.

1. VI. *arco* *mf*

2. VI. *arco* *mf*

Br. *arco* *mf*

Vcll. *arco* *mf*

C-B. *arco* *mf*

16

Ph.

Solo VI.

1. VI.

2. VI.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

Ph.

Solo VI.

1. VI. *poco cresc.*

2. VI. *poco cresc.*

Br. *poco cresc.*

Vcll. *poco cresc.*

C-B. *poco cresc.*

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pk.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.
Vi.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

mf

mf

mf

p

dim.

p

più cresc.

f

dim.

pizz.

f

più cresc.

f

dim.

pizz.

f

più cresc.

f

dim.

pizz.

f

più cresc.

f

dim.

pizz.

f

17

17

2 Cl. in B. *p*

Fag. *p*

Hr. 1.2. *p*

Trpt. *p*

Pf. *p*

Solo Vl.

Vl. 1. *p*

Vl. 2. *p*

Br. *p*

Vcll. *p*

C-B. *p*

2 Cl. in B. *cresc.*

Fag. *cresc.*

Hr. 1.2. *cresc.*

Trpt. *cresc.*

Pf. *cresc.*

Solo Vl. *poco rall.*

Vl. 1. *cresc.*

Vl. 2. *cresc.*

Br. *cresc.*

Vcll. *cresc.*

C-B. *cresc.*

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in B.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pk.

Solo
Vl.

arco

Vl.

2.

Br.

Vcll.

C-B.

a tempo.

18

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Bag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pk.

Solo Vi.

1. V.

2. V.

B.

Vcll.

C-B.

p

f

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Fag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pk.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.
Vi.

Br.

Vcll.

C.B.

2 Fl.

Ob.

2 Cl.
in A.

Tag.

4 Hr.

Trpt.

Pos.

Pt.

Solo
Vi.

1.
Vi.

2.

Bn.

Vcll.

C-B.

Paul Juon

(b. Moscow, 6 March 1872 – d. Vevey, Switzerland, 21 August 1940)

Violin Concerto no. 2 in A, op. 49

Vorwort

Paul Juon – composer, violinist, and pedagogue – was born in Moscow of a Russian mother and a father of Swiss descent. Paul was the second of the couple's seven children. After a short spell as a volunteer in the Russian army, he entered the Moscow Conservatory in August 1889 as a pupil of Jan Hřmálý for violin, and Taneev and Arensky for composition. Rachmaninoff was a fellow pupil, and the occasionally-heard description of Juon as “the Russian Brahms” may derive from him. On the advice of conductor Rudolf Bullerian, Juon subsequently left the conservatory to attend the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, studying composition from October 1894 until April 1895 with Woldemar Bargiel. Thereafter his own teaching and compositional activity mostly took place in Germany, apart from a short time teaching violin and music theory at the conservatory in Baku, Azerbaijan, in the mid-1890s. He was back in Berlin in 1897, where he made the acquaintance of publisher Robert (Heinrich) Lienau, and Robert Lienau Verlag was to publish the majority of his compositions from his op. 1 – the 6 *Skizzen für Piano* of 1898-- onwards, including the violin concerto no. 2 in 1913. There is every indication that publisher and composer were on very good terms, with Lienau making great efforts to promote Juon's work and Juon remaining faithful to Lienau for publication of his music. He also introduced Lienau to Hungarian violin virtuoso Ferenc von Vecsey, the dedicatee both of his own second violin concerto and that of Sibelius.

On Joseph Joachim's recommendation, early in 1905 Juon was given a job as a teaching assistant in music theory at the Berlin Conservatory. A year later this turned into a permanent position. Juon was well qualified to take on such a music theory position since in 1899 he had produced a German translation of harmony textbooks by Arensky and Tchaikovsky, and had published his own *Praktische Harmonielehre* in 1901. An introduction to modulation was to appear later, in 1929. Furthermore, he was having success as a composer – his symphony in A major op. 23 had received performances in Berlin, Moscow, St Petersburg, Amsterdam, Cologne, London, Warsaw, Vienna and elsewhere between 1903 and 1905, and his *Trio Caprice* op. 39 of 1908 was to enjoy around a hundred performances in a two-year period. In January 1911 he was named professor of composition at the Conservatory, but for financial reasons felt compelled also to take a second teaching job in Dresden. When the First World War broke out he worked as an interpreter in a German prisoner-of-war camp.

In the decade after the war ended, Juon enjoyed respect and prestige among German composers. His works from this period include his third string quartet op. 67 (1920), a sonata for flute and piano op. 78 and a further one for clarinet and piano op. 82 (both 1924); plus a set of piano pieces, *Kinderträume*, dedicated to his three children (op. 74, from around 1921). The last of his three violin sonatas was composed in 1930. All these works are for quite small performing forces, and in general he wrote fewer pieces for large ensembles. In 1927, to mark the centenary of Beethoven's death, the Prussian Academy of Sciences established a Beethoven Prize for composition, and Juon was its first recipient, in 1929, sharing the prize with Josef Haas. He continued his pedagogical activity in Berlin until ill health forced him to retire in late 1934, following which he and his second wife, Marie Hegner-Günthert, retired to Vevey in Switzerland. His last completed work, the *Sinfonietta capricciosa* op. 98 – again published by Lienau --received its premiere in Zurich in January 1940, and he died a few months later. His composition pupils included Hans Chemin-Petit, Philipp Jarnach, and Stefan Wolpe.

The second violin concerto was written in 1912, four years after Juon's first concerto for the instrument (in B minor, op. 42). Juon's music has occasionally been noted for its quick changes of metre and its unconventional time signatures, but these are not in evidence in the second concerto, which is highly virtuosic and – in the outer movements at least – gives the soloist hardly any respite. Lienau also published the second movement separately as op. 49a under the title “Weisse Nächte”, suggesting that this movement clearly enjoyed fame in its own right. The title refers to the nights at midsummer in Scandinavia when the sun does not set. Juon and Robert Lienau shared an enthusiasm for the music of Sibelius (Lienau Verlag had a contract with Sibelius to publish his works from op. 46 through op. 56, which included the violin concerto op. 47, and Juon edited this and several other works by Sibelius for Lienau), and the two men took at least one trip to Scandinavia together. Furthermore, Juon's interest in Scandinavia is observable in the titles of some of his other works, such as the op. 31 *Vaegterwise* [Songs of the watchman], which is a symphonic fantasy on Danish folk tunes; two pieces based on Swedish author Selma Lagerlöf's “Gösta Berling”, op. 37 and 39; a piece for cello and orchestra, *Mysterien*, op. 59, after work by Knut Hamsen, Norwegian author and Nobel prizewinner for literature; and *Jotunheimen* op. 71 for two pianos – Juon described Jotunheim as “ein rauhes nordische Bergland – das Heim der Frost- und Reifriesen” (a harsh Nordic mountain-land, home of the Frost Giants). Furthermore, the final piece in his op. 36 *Bagatellen* is entitled “Schwedische Tanzklänge” (Sounds of Swedish dances). The lyrical “Weisse Nächte” movement of the concerto, in F-sharp minor, is in places reminiscent of Dvořák, while the outer movements use a complex harmonic language that frequently uses augmented chords to move quickly between tonal areas, avoiding the feeling of any sort of “home key” tonality.

Juon and his music have not been entirely forgotten, thanks in part to the foundation in 1998 of an International Juon Society (Internationale Juon Gesellschaft; www.juon.org). In October 2012 an exhibition, "Paul Juon: Bündner Komponist aus Moskau", was organized in Berlin, partly curated by Walter Labhart, whose book *Kammermusikwerke von Paul Juon* (Endingen, ca. 1995) has been extensively drawn upon for the present short essay. As part of the celebrations, Robert Lienau Verlag paid the printing costs for a forthcoming publication about Juon, and also took the opportunity to publish a new edition of a set of *Trio-Miniaturen* from his op. 18 and 24 *Satyre und Nymphen* and *Neue Tanzrytmen*. Many of Juon's original manuscripts survive at the Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The violin concerto no. 2 was included on a CD entitled *Swiss Violin Concertos* (Musica Helvetica, MH CD 114.2). Sibylle Tschopp was the soloist with the Stadtorchester Winterthur under the direction of Nicholas Cathy.

John Wagstaff, 2012

For performing materials contact *Robert Lienau/Edition Zimmermann*, Frankfurt, Germany.

Paul Juon

(geb. Moskau, 6. März 1872 – gest. Vevey, Schweiz, 21. August 1940)

Violinkonzert Nr. 2 in A, op. 49

Vorwort

Paul Juon - Komponist, Geiger und Pädagoge - wurde in Moskau als Kind einer russischen Mutter und eines schweizer Vaters geboren. Paul war das zweite von sieben Kindern des Ehepaars. Nach einem kurzen Zwischenspiel als Freiwilliger bei der russischen Armee schrieb er sich im August 1889 am Moskauer Konservatorium ein, wo Geige bei Jan Hrímalý und Komposition bei Tanejew und Arensky studierte. Rachmaninoff war sein Mitstudent, und die gelegentlich gehörte Bezeichnung von Juon als dem „russischen Brahms“ mag von ihm stammen. Auf Anraten des Dirigenten Rudolf Bullerian verliess Juon das Konservatorium und begab sich an die Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, wo er bei Woldemar Bargiel von Oktober 1894 bis April 1895 Komposition studierte. Danach lehrte und komponierte er zumeist in Deutschland, abgesehen von einer kurzen Periode in den mittleren 1890er Jahren, während der er Geige und Musiktheorie in Baku, Asserbaidshan unterrichtete. 1897 kehrte er nach Berlin zurück. Hier lernte er den Verleger Robert Heinrich Lienau kennen, dessen Musikverlag darauf den Hauptteil seiner Kompositionen ab der op. 1 - die 6 *Skizzen für Piano* von 1898 - aufwärts verlegte, darunter auch das *Violinkonzert Nr.2* im Jahre 1913. Offenbar waren sich Verleger und Komponist äusserst wohlgesonnen - Lienau unternahm grosse Anstrengungen, Juons Werke zu verbreiten, und der Komponist selbst blieb Lienau als Verleger treu. Auch stellte er Lienau den ungarischen Geiger Ferenc von Vecsey vor, dem Widmungsträger sowohl seiner zwei Violinkonzerte und wie auch dem von Sibelius.

Auf Joseph Joachims Empfehlung wurde Juon als Assistent für Musiktheorie am Berliner Konservatorium eingestellt. Ein Jahr später wurde diese Position in eine Daueranstellung umgewandelt. Für diese Aufgabe war Juon gut präpariert, denn er hatte 1899 eine deutsche Übersetzung der Textbücher zur Harmonielehre von Arensky und Tschaikowsky erstellt und ausserdem seine eigene *Praktische Harmonielehre* im Jahr 1901 veröffentlicht. Eine Einführung in die Modulation sollte 1929 folgen. Darüberhinaus war er als Komponist erfolgreich - seine *Symphonie in A - Dur op.23* war in Berlin, Moskau, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Köln, London, Warschau, Wien und anderswo zwischen 1903 und 1905 aufgeführt worden, und sein *Trio Caprice* op. 39 von 1908 erfreute sich innerhalb von nur zwei Jahren mehr als 100 Aufführungen. Im Januar 1911 wurde Juon zum Professor am Konservatorium ernannt, aber aus finanziellen Gründen musste er eine zweite Anstellung als Lehrer in Dresden annehmen. Als der erste Weltkrieg ausbrach, verdingte er sich als Übersetzer in einem deutschen Lager für Kriegsgefangene.

Im Jahrzehnt nach dem Krieg war Juon unter den deutschen Komponisten ein respektierter und angesehener Kollege. Unter seinen Werke aus dieser Periode finden sich das *Dritte Streichquartett* op. 67 (1920), eine Sonate für Flöte und Klavier op. 78 und eine weitere für Klarinette und Klavier op. 82 (beide 1924); zusätzlich eine Reihe von Klavierstücken *Kinderträume*, die er seinen drei Kinder widmete (op.74, um 1921). Die letzte seiner drei Violinsonaten wurde 1930 komponiert. Alle diese Stücke waren für recht kleine Besetzungen geschrieben, - generell widmete er sich weniger den